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PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

MI6108 (US)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appellants: **Gianni Perdomi**	)	
Application Number: **10/557,297**	)	Group Art Unit: **1794**
Filed: **November 18, 2005**	)	Examiner: **Michael Nelson**
Title: **STRETCH WRAP FILMS**	)	

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

Sir:

Please enter the following Brief in response to the Advisory Action mailed January 11, 2010. Appellant filed a Notice of Appeal on December 15, 2009. The Office has been authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 08-2336 for the requisite fee for this Brief.

In view of comments provided herein, Appellant respectfully believes all the pending rejections in the instant application should be withdrawn.

Table of Contents

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Basell Poliolefine Italia s.r.l., which is the assignee of record of the present application and which is a company organized and existing under the laws of Italy.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other prior or pending appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings known to Appellant, Appellant's legal representative, or the assignee which may relate to, directly affect, or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-9 stand rejected and are being appealed. Claim 10 is canceled.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The amendment presented to the claims after final rejection was entered.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

In independent claim 1, Appellant is currently claiming a stretchable wrap film having a value of MD tear resistance; a value of TD tear resistance; a value of MD tensile strength at 30%; and a polymer blend. The polymer blend comprises (percent by weight) components I and II. Component I is 50 to 90% of an ethylene polymer composition having a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/ml, the ethylene polymer composition being selected from the group consisting of: an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of (1) ethylenically unsaturated organic monomer of esters of unsaturated C_3-C_{20} monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols, wherein the ester

content ranges from 2.5 to 8 wt % based on the total weight of the ethylene polymer composition (I), and a blend comprising: (a) a low density ethylene homopolymer (LDPE) having a melt flow rate ranging from 0.1 to 20 g/10 min and a density value of 0.915-0.932 g/ml; (b) an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one ester in an amount of at least 2.5 wt%, the at least one ester being selected from the group consisting of unsaturated C_3-C_{20} monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols; and (c) an ester content of the blend (a) + (b) from 2 to 8 wt%. Component II is 10 to 50% of an ethylene-based polymer component having a density ranging from 0.9 to 0.930 g/mL and a melt flow rate up to 4 g/10 min, the ethylene-based polymer component being selected from the group consisting of: i) a linear polyethylene consisting of ethylene and 0.5 to 20% by mole of a first CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 2-8 carbon atoms and ii) a polymer blend comprising (a) 80-100 parts by weight of a random polymer of ethylene with at least one second CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 1-10 carbon atoms, the random polymer (a) containing up to 20 mol% of the second CH_2=CHR α-olefin and having a density between 0.88 and 0.945 g/mL; and (b) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of a random interpolymer of propylene with at least one third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and optionally ethylene, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, said random interpolymer (b) containing from 60 to 98% by weight of units derived from propylene, from 2 to 40% by weight of recurring units derived from the third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and from 0 to 10% by weight of recurring units derived from ethylene, and having a xylene-insoluble fraction a room temperature greater than 70%. The stretchable wrap film has a ratio between the value of MD tear resistance and the value of TD tear resistance over 0.3 and the value of MD tensile strength at 30% ranges between 6.5 to 15 N. (Appl., p. 4, l. 21 to p. 5, l. 18; p. 6, ll. 6-25)

Claims 2-5 depend upon claim 1, with claim 2 further specifying that polymer composition (I) is selected from ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer, ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymer, and ethylene-butyl acrylate copolymer; (Appl., p. 7, ll. 4-8); claim 3 further specifying that in linear polyethylene (i), the first CH_2=CHR α-olefin is selected from butene-1, hexene-1, octene-1 and 4-methyl-1-pentene; (Appl., p. 7, l. 31 to p. 8, l. 3) claim 4 further specifying that in polymer blend (ii), the random polymer (a) is an ethylene-butene-1 copolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%; (Appl., p. 5, l. 30; p. 8, ll. 22-24) and claim 5 further specifying that in polymer blend (ii), the random interpolymer (b) is a propylene-ethylene-butene-1 terpolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%. (Appl., p. 5, l. 30; p. 8, ll. 23-24)

In independent claim 6, Appellant is currently claiming a container packaging comprising a stretchable wrap film having a value of MD tear resistance; a value of TD tear resistance; a value of MD tensile strength at 30%; and a polymer blend. The polymer blend comprises (percent by weight) components I and II. Component I is 50 to 90% of an ethylene polymer composition having a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/ml, the ethylene polymer composition being selected from the group consisting of an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of (1) ethylenically unsaturated organic monomer of esters of unsaturated C_3-C_{20} monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols, wherein the ester content ranges from 2.5 to 8 wt % based on the total weight of the ethylene polymer composition (I), and a blend comprising (a) a low density ethylene homopolymer (LDPE), having a melt flow rate ranging from 0.1 to 20 g/10 min and a density value of 0.915-0.932 g/ml; (b) an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one ester in an amount of at least 2.5 wt%, the esters being selected from the group consisting of unsaturated C_3-C_{20}

monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols; and (c) an ester content of the blend (a) + (b) from 2 to 8 wt%. The ethylene polymer composition (I) has a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/mL. Component II is 10 to 50% of an ethylene-based polymer component having a density ranging from 0.9 to 0.930 g/mL and a melt flow rate up to 4 g/10 min, the ethylene-based polymer component being selected from the group consisting of i) a linear polyethylene consisting of ethylene and 0.5 to 20% by mole of a first CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 2-8 carbon atoms, and ii) a polymer blend comprising (a) 80-100 parts by weight of a random polymer of ethylene with at least one second CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 1-10 carbon atoms, the random polymer (a) containing up to 20 mol% of the second CH_2=CHR α-olefin and having a density between 0.88 and 0.945 g/mL; and (b) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of a random interpolymer of propylene with at least one third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and optionally ethylene, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, said random interpolymer (b) containing from 60 to 98% by weight of units derived from propylene, from 2 to 40% by weight of recurring units derived from the third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and from 0 to 10% by weight of recurring units derived from ethylene, and having a xylene-insoluble fraction a room temperature greater than 70%. The stretchable wrap film has a ratio between the value of MD tear resistance and the value of TD tear resistance over 0.3 and the value of MD tensile strength at 30% ranges between 6.5 to 15 N. (Appl., p. 4, ll. 3-6; p. 4, l. 21 to p. 5, l. 18, p. 6, ll. 6-25)

In independent claim 7, Appellant is currently claiming a stretchable wrap film having a value of MD tear resistance; a value of TD tear resistance; a value of MD tensile strength at 30%; and a polymer blend. The polymer blend comprises (percent by weight) components I and II. Component I is 50 to 90% of an interpolymer of ethylene having an ester content ranging

from 2.5 to 8 wt% based on the total weight of the interpolymer of ethylene and a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/ml, the interpolymer of ethylene being selected from ethylene-methyl acrylate, ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymer, or ethylene-butyl acrylate copolymer. Component II is 10 to 50% of an ethylene-based polymer having a density ranging from 0.9 to 0.930 g/mL and a melt flow rate up to 4 g/10 min, the ethylene-based polymer component being selected from the group consisting of: i) a linear polyethylene consisting of ethylene and 0.5 to 20% by mole of a first CH2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 2-8 carbon atoms, and ii) a polymer blend comprising (a) 80-100 parts by weight of an ethylene-butene-1 copolymer; and (b) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of a random interpolymer of propylene with at least one third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and optionally ethylene, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, said random interpolymer (b) containing from 60 to 98% by weight of units derived from propylene, from 2 to 40% by weight of recurring units derived from the third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and from 0 to 10% by weight of recurring units derived from ethylene, and having a xylene-insoluble fraction a room temperature greater than 70%. The stretchable wrap film has a ratio between the value of MD tear resistance and the value of TD tear resistance over 0.3 and the value of MD tensile strength at 30% ranges between 6.5 to 15N. (Appl., p. 4, ll. 3-6; p. 4, l. 21 to p. 5, l. 18; p. 6, ll. 6-25; p. 7, ll. 4-8)

Claims 8 and 9 depend upon claim 7, with claim 8 further specifying that in polymer blend (ii), the random polymer (a) is an ethylene-butene-1 copolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%; (Appl., p. 5, l. 30; p. 8, ll. 23-24) and claim 9 further specifying that in polymer blend (ii), the random interpolymer (b) is a propylene-ethylene-butene-1 terpolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%. (Appl., p. 5, l. 30; p. 8, ll. 23-24)

Claim 10 has been canceled.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

(A) Whether claims 1-3, 6, 7 and 10 are unpatentable under §103 over U.S. Patent Number 4,337,298 of Karim et al. ("Karim").

(B) Whether claims 4, 5, 8 and 9 are unpatentable under §103 over Karim in view of International Publication Number WO 9520009 of Cometto et al. ("Cometto").

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Karim Fails to Render Obvious Appellant's Claimed Stretachable Films and Packaging Containing The Stretchable Films.

Appellant respectfully submits that the disclosed reference does not teach, suggest or disclose a film made from the combination of claimed Components I and II, so that a prima facie case of Obviousness has not been made out by the Examiner.

Component II

With respect to component II, the Examiner has contended that Karim's low density ethylene polymer teaches Appellant's component IIi. Specifically, the pertinent part of the passage the Examiner relies upon recites:

> The low density ethylene polymers included in the blends will be the conventional film forming grades of ethylene polymers which have a density of less than about 0.945, preferably less than about 0.94, and more especially less than about 0.93. It is preferred to employ polymers having melt indexes* in a range of about 0.5-20, preferably about 0.5-10, and more especially about 0.5-5.0. The low density ethylene polymers can be

> prepared by the well known high pressure processes, or by lower pressure processes by copolymerizing ethylene with C_3 and higher alpha-olefins. (col. 1, lines 38-48)

As is clear, Karim discloses a low density ethylene polymer, however, claimed component IIi is a linear polyethylene. However, even with respect to low density ethylene polymers, the passage provides no particularly relevant direction to one skilled in the art because it generically describes low density ethylene polymers, circumscribed only by a density limitation, and preferably by melt index limitations. With respect to ethylene copolymers, the passage recites that "[t]he low density ethylene polymers can be prepared by the well known high pressure processes, or by lower pressure processes by copolymerizing ethylene with C_3 and higher alpha-olefins." The Examiner has argued that Karim therefore discloses linear low density ethylene polymers, however, even were this true, there is no particular teaching of linear low density polyethylene out of all possible low density polyethylenes. Indeed, all of Karim's examples are of low density ethylene homopolymers, and in any event the the passage doesn't distinguish between copolymers of ethylene with propylene or copolymers of ethylene and higher alpha-olefins or three-component systems of ethylene, propylene and higher alpha olefins. Moreover, Karim is completely silent as to the comonomer content of the ethylene copolymer. Therefore, Karim does not teach, suggest or disclose Component II for the purposes of §103.

Component I

With respect to component I, the Examiner relies upon Karim's ethylene copolymer as disclosing the claimed interpolymer of ethylene. However, as the Examiner has acknowledged, no density range is disclosed in Karim. The Examiner nevertheless concludes that Karim teaches the disclosed range:

> While no particular density is disclosed at C1, L50-68, given the wide range of melt indexes (i.e. 1-100, C1, L59), one having ordinary skill in the art would expect some of the melt indexes to correspond to resin compositions having densities within the claimed range (i.e. the ethylene methacrylate copolymers in the instant specification at page 12 have melt flow rates of around 2). (Office Action, page 3, lines 6-11)

The Examiner acknowledges that Karim discloses a "wide" range of melt indexes for its copolymer, but then asserts without citation a correlation between the density range and the melt index for Karim's copolymer of ethylene with an alkyl ester of acrylic or methacrylic acid or vinyl acetate covering the claimed 0.92 to 0.94 g/ml range, assumes that the asserted correlation holds for Applicant's component I, and finally concludes that Karim's melt index range is so large as to sweep in the claimed density range for Applicant's claimed component I. The Examiner reaches this conclusion despite Karim's examples being totally silent with regard to density. There would be no reasonable expectation of success in such a process. Therefore, Karim does not teach, suggest or disclose component I for the purposes of §103

Karim Teaches away from use of Components I and II without ionomer resin.

Karim discourages use of a two-component blend of its ethylene homopolymer and copolymer without the ionomer resin:

> Referring to Controls 1-A, 1-B, 1-C and 1-D, it is noted that (1) binary blends of the two ethylene polymers *** do not provide significant adhesion between the polyester films. (col. 7, lines 40-44).

Karim therefore explicitly states that using a mixture of its ethylene homopolymer and copolymer without additional use of ionomer provides poor performance. Therefore, Appellant respectfully submits that Karim do not teach, suggest or disclose the claimed combination of Components I and II in the films at all. Certainly, there is no basis in Karim for any teaching of optimizing the relative proportions of the ethylene homopolymer and copolymer, absent the ionomer resin.

By the Examiner's standard of Obviousness, there would be a reasonable expectation of success in arriving at Appellant's claimed combinations of components Ili and I, based upon the various teachings of Karim. In the case of Appellant's component Ili, the Examiner would begin by assuming that Karim's teachings extend to a linear low density polyethylene, despite all of Karim's examples being low density polyethylene homopolymers. The Examiner would then arrive at a specific range of comonomer for the claimed copolymer. Simultaneously, to arrive at claimed component I, the Examiner would assume a reasonable expectation of success in choosing a particular density range for the interpolymer, again despite no specific teaching in the

specification. One skilled in the art would allegedly arrive at Appellant's claimed film despite Karim's clear teaching that use of its ethylene low density ethylene polymer and ethylene copolymer, without use of the ionomer resin provides poor performances. This is clearly not the standard of Obviousness of the Federal Circuit since it "does not present a finite (and small in the context of the art) number of options easily traversed to show obviousness." *Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc. v. Mylan Laboratories, Inc.*, 520 F.3d 1358, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

B. The combination of Karim and Cometto Fails to Render Obvious Appellant's Stretchable Films and Containers Made From the Stretchable Films.

The Examiner has contended that Karim discloses all of the limitations as set forth in claims 1 and 7, however, there has been no such showing. Therefore, a prima facie case of Obviousness has not been made out.

Component II

With respect to component II, the Examiner has contended that Karim's low density ethylene polymer teaches Appellan's component IIi. Specifically, the pertinent part of the passage the Examiner relies upon recites:

> The low density ethylene polymers included in the blends will be the conventional film forming grades of ethylene polymers which have a density of less than about 0.945, preferably less than about 0.94, and more especially less than about 0.93. It is preferred to employ polymers having melt indexes* in a range of about 0.5-20, preferably about 0.5-10, and more

> especially about 0.5-5.0. The low density ethylene polymers can be prepared by the well known high pressure processes, or by lower pressure processes by copolymerizing ethylene with C_3 and higher alpha-olefins. (col. 1, lines 38-48)

As is clear, Karim discloses a low density ethylene polymer, however, claimed component IIi is a linear polyethylene. However, even with respect to low density ethylene polymers, the passage provides no particularly relevant direction to one skilled in the art because it generically describes low density ethylene polymers, circumscribed only by a density limitation, and preferably by melt index limitations. With respect to ethylene copolymers, the passage recites that "[t]he low density ethylene polymers can be prepared by the well known high pressure processes, or by lower pressure processes by copolymerizing ethylene with C_3 and higher alpha-olefins." The Examiner has argued that Karim therefore discloses linear low density ethylene polymers, however, even were this true, there is no particular teaching of linear low density polyethylene out of all low density polyethylenes. Indeed, all of Karim's examples are of low density ethylene homopolymers, and in any event the the passage doesn't distinguish between copolymers of ethylene with propylene or copolymers of ethylene and higher alpha-olefins or three-component systems of ethylene, propylene and higher alpha olefins. Moreover, Karim is completely silent as to the comonomer content of the ethylene copolymer. Therefore, Karim does not teach, suggest or disclose Component II for the purposes of §103.

Component I

With respect to component I, the Examiner relies upon Karim's ethylene copolymer as disclosing the claimed interpolymer of ethylene. However, as the Examiner has acknowledged, no density range is disclosed in Karim. The Examiner nevertheless concludes that Karim teaches the disclosed range:

> While no particular density is disclosed at C1, L50-68, given the wide range of melt indexes (i.e. 1-100, C1, L59), one having ordinary skill in the art would expect some of the melt indexes to correspond to resin compositions having densities within the claimed range (i.e. the ethylene methacrylate copolymers in the instant specification at page 12 have melt flow rates of around 2). (Office Action, page 3, lines 6-11)

The Examiner acknowledges that Karim discloses a "wide" range of melt indexes for its copolymer, but then asserts without citation a correlation between the density range and the melt index for Karim's copolymer of ethylene with an alkyl ester of acrylic or methacrylic acid or vinyl acetate covering the claimed 0.92 to 0.94 g/ml range, assumes that the asserted correlation holds for Applicant's component I, and finally concludes that Karim's melt index range is so large as to sweep in the claimed density range for Applicant's claimed component I. The Examiner reaches this conclusion despite Karim's examples being totally silent with regard to density. There would be no reasonable expectation of success in such a process. Therefore, Karim does not teach, suggest or disclose component I for the purposes of §103

Karim Teaches away from use of Components I and II without ionomer resin.

Karim discourages use of a two-component blend of its ethylene homopolymer and copolymer without the ionomer resin:

> Referring to Controls 1-A, 1-B, 1-C and 1-D, it is noted that (1) binary blends of the two ethylene polymers *** do not provide significant adhesion between the polyester films. (col. 7, lines 40-44).

Karim therefore explicitly states that using a mixture of its ethylene homopolymer and copolymer without additional use of ionomer provides poor performance. Therefore, Appellant respectfully submits that Karim do not teach, suggest or disclose the claimed combination of Components I and II in the films at all. Certainly, there is no basis in Karim for any teaching of optimizing the relative proportions of the ethylene homopolymer and copolymer, absent the ionomer resin.

Cometto does not cure the deficiencies of Karim.

Cometto does not cure the deficiencies of Karim. Cometto discloses blends of ethylene copolymers and copolymers of propylene with ethylene and C_4-C_{12} α-olefins, but does not teach, suggest or disclose the claimed films and articles made from the films, containing the compositions comprising the ethylene interpolymers. In particular, Cometto does not cure that Karim teaches away from the modification suggested by the Examiner, since as discussed above, Karim requires use of on ionomer, and that use of only Karim's homopolymer and copolymer provides poor performance.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Appellant respectfully asks the Board of Appeals and Interferences to reconsider and reverse the Section 103(a) rejections because the teachings of the references cited by the Examiner fail to render obvious Appellant's stretchable films and packaging made from the stretchable films.

Respectfully submitted,

Gianni Perdomi

By: _____

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February 16, 2010

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I hereby certify that this Appeal Brief is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Appeal-Briefs-Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on February 16, 2010.

_____
Signature

February 16, 2010
Date

IX. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (rejected) A stretchable wrap film having a value of MD tear resistance; a value of TD tear resistance; a value of MD tensile strength at 30%; and a polymer blend,

the polymer blend comprising (percent by weight):

I) 50 to 90% of an ethylene polymer composition having a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/ml, the ethylene polymer composition being selected from the group consisting of

- an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of (1) ethylenically unsaturated organic monomer of esters of unsaturated C_3-C_{20} monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols, wherein the ester content ranges from 2.5 to 8 wt % based on the total weight of the ethylene polymer composition (I) and
- a blend comprising:
    (a) a low density ethylene homopolymer (LDPE) having a melt flow rate ranging from 0.1 to 20 g/10 min and a density value of 0.915-0.932 g/ml;
    (b) an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one ester in an amount of at least 2.5 wt%, the at least one ester being selected from the group consisting of unsaturated C_3-C_{20} monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols; and
    (c) an ester content of the blend (a) + (b) from 2 to 8 wt%; and

II) 10 to 50% of an ethylene-based polymer component having a density ranging from 0.9 to 0.930 g/mL and a melt flow rate up to 4 g/10 min, the ethylene-based polymer component being selected from the group consisting of

i) a linear polyethylene consisting of ethylene and 0.5 to 20% by mole of a first CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 2-8 carbon atoms and

ii) a polymer blend comprising (a) 80-100 parts by weight of a random polymer of ethylene with at least one second CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 1-10 carbon atoms, the random polymer (a) containing up to 20 mol% of the second CH_2=CHR α-olefin and having a density between 0.88 and 0.945 g/mL; and (b) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of a random interpolymer of propylene with at least one third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and optionally ethylene, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, said random interpolymer (b) containing from 60 to 98% by weight of units derived from propylene, from 2 to 40% by weight of recurring units derived from the third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and from 0 to 10% by weight of recurring units derived from ethylene, and having a xylene-insoluble fraction a room temperature greater than 70%;

wherein the stretchable wrap film has a ratio between the value of MD tear resistance and the value of TD tear resistance over 0.3 and the value of MD tensile strength at 30% ranges between 6.5 to 15 N.

2. (rejected) The film of claim 1, wherein polymer composition (I) is selected from ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer, ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymer, and ethylene-butyl acrylate

copolymer.

3. (rejected) The film of claim 1, wherein in linear polyethylene (i), the first CH_2=CHR α-olefin is selected from butene-1, hexene-1, octene-1 and 4-methyl-1-pentene.

4. (rejected) The film of claim 1, wherein in polymer blend (ii), the random polymer (a) is an ethylene-butene-1 copolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%.

5. (rejected) The film of claim 1, wherein in polymer blend (ii), the random interpolymer (b) is a propylene-ethylene-butene-1 terpolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%.

6. (rejected) A container packaging comprising a stretchable wrap film having a value of MD tear resistance; a value of TD tear resistance; a value of MD tensile strength at 30%; and a polymer blend,

the polymer blend comprising (percent by weight):

I) 50 to 90% of an ethylene polymer composition having a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/ml, the ethylene polymer composition being selected from the group consisting of

- an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of (1) ethylenically unsaturated organic monomer of esters of unsaturated C_3-C_{20} monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols, wherein the ester content ranges from 2.5 to 8 wt % based on the total weight of the ethylene polymer composition (I), and
- a blend comprising:

(a) a low density ethylene homopolymer (LDPE), having a melt flow

rate ranging from 0.1 to 20 g/10 min and a density value of 0.915-0.932 g/ml;

(b) an interpolymer of ethylene with at least one ester in an amount of at least 2.5 wt%, the esters being selected from the group consisting of unsaturated C_3-C_{20} monocarboxylic acids and C_1 to C_{24} monovalent aliphatic or alicyclic alcohols; and

(c) an ester content of the blend (a) + (b) from 2 to 8 wt%,

wherein the ethylene polymer composition (I) has a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/mL; and

II) 10 to 50% of an ethylene-based polymer component having a density ranging from 0.9 to 0.930 g/mL and a melt flow rate up to 4 g/10 min, the ethylene-based polymer component being selected from the group consisting of

i) a linear polyethylene consisting of ethylene and 0.5 to 20% by mole of a first CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 2-8 carbon atoms, and

ii) a polymer blend comprising (a) 80-100 parts by weight of a random polymer of ethylene with at least one second CH_2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 1-10 carbon atoms, the random polymer (a) containing up to 20 mol% of the second CH_2=CHR α-olefin and having a density between 0.88 and 0.945 g/mL; and (b) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of a random interpolymer of propylene with at least one third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and optionally ethylene, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, said random interpolymer (b) containing from 60 to

98% by weight of units derived from propylene, from 2 to 40% by weight of recurring units derived from the third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and from 0 to 10% by weight of recurring units derived from ethylene, and having a xylene-insoluble fraction a room temperature greater than 70%;

wherein the stretchable wrap film has a ratio between the value of MD tear resistance and the value of TD tear resistance over 0.3 and the value of MD tensile strength at 30% ranges between 6.5 to 15 N.

7. (rejected) A stretchable wrap film having a value of MD tear resistance; a value of TD tear resistance; a value of MD tensile strength at 30%; and a polymer blend, the polymer blend comprising (percent by weight):

I) 50 to 90% of an interpolymer of ethylene having an ester content ranging from 2.5 to 8 wt% based on the total weight of the interpolymer of ethylene and a density ranging from 0.920 to 0.94 g/ml, the interpolymer of ethylene being selected from ethylene-methyl acrylate, ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymer, or ethylene-butyl acrylate copolymer; and

II) 10 to 50% of an ethylene-based polymer having a density ranging from 0.9 to 0.930 g/mL and a melt flow rate up to 4 g/10 min, the ethylene-based polymer component being selected from the group consisting of

i) a linear polyethylene consisting of ethylene and 0.5 to 20% by mole of a first CH2=CHR α-olefin, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having 2-8 carbon atoms, and

ii) a polymer blend comprising (a) 80-100 parts by weight of an ethylene-butene-1 copolymer; and (b) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of a random interpolymer of

propylene with at least one third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and optionally ethylene, where R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, said random interpolymer (b) containing from 60 to 98% by weight of units derived from propylene, from 2 to 40% by weight of recurring units derived from the third CH_2=CHR α-olefin, and from 0 to 10% by weight of recurring units derived from ethylene, and having a xylene-insoluble fraction a room temperature greater than 70%,

wherein the stretchable wrap film has a ratio between the value of MD tear resistance and the value of TD tear resistance over 0.3 and the value of MD tensile strength at 30% ranges between 6.5 to 15N.

8. (rejected) The film of claim 7, wherein in polymer blend (ii), the random polymer (a) is an ethylene-butene-1 copolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%.

9. (rejected) The film of claim 7, wherein in polymer blend (ii), the random interpolymer (b) is a propylene-ethylene-butene-1 terpolymer, and the film further comprises a haze less than 16%.

10. (canceled)

X. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Not applicable.

XI. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

Not applicable.